

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

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EIGHTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1892.

NUMBER 12.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1892.
President Harrison's friends here, in the opinion of unprejudiced observers, made a blunder that may cost him the nomination by fighting Secretary Blaine, as they have been publicly doing this week. If it be true, as seems to be conceded by his friends and enemies alike that Mr. Blaine has only to say the word to receive the nomination, it is not plain that he has power enough in his party to defeat the aspirations of Mr. Harrison, if he be so disposed, even if he does not take the nomination himself, and is there any more certain way to make him so disposed than to make him mad? If he is not already mad he has a much meeker disposition than he has ever been given credit for.

The friends of Mr. Harrison claim that he will be nominated on the first ballot, and one man—a Democratic Senator—has wagered \$1,000 that he will be, but their actions belie their claims. The anti-Blaine pronunciamento issued by the quartet of colored ex-office holders, and officials, composed of Bruce, Lynch, Cheatam (the only colored Congressman) and Fred Douglas, which was issued by direction of a member of the Cabinet, was not an act of confidence. Mr. Harrison may be nominated, but he and his friends are just now very much alarmed at his prospects.

No speech was ever more carefully listened to than that of Senator Sherman against the free coinage bill. He is regarded as the ablest financier among the opponents of that bill, and his speech gave evidence of having been most carefully prepared. Still, since Senator Hill and Gen. Hutton, the new Senator from Virginia, voted with the silver men, it is regarded as more certain than ever that the bill will pass the Senate. It has been unanimously agreed not to vote on the bill until after the 14th of this month.

There should be no politics in dealing with a petition presented to the Senate, by Senator Hiseock this week, signed by some of the most prominent citizens of New York, members of all political parties, calling attention to the easy naturalization of foreign born citizens in New York, and asking that a committee be appointed to inquire into the methods of this citizenship-while-you-wait mills, conducted by political bosses, with the aid and connivance of judges with elastic consciences. Neither party is guilty of the charge of making voters to order by this method. The more difficult the attainment of American citizenship is made, the more highly it will be prized by those who obtain it.

The Senate bill, passed this week, directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to ascertain and report upon a uniform system of automatic couplers for freight cars, is one about which there should be no two opinions. It is in the interest of humanity, and should become a law at the earliest possible moment.

Some people might suppose that National political conventions were a source of enormous profit to the railroads, but a prominent railroad man says that just the reverse is true, and that they cost the railroads a large sum of money, because about nine-tenths of those who attend do so without having to buy their tickets, and in many instances those who go on complimentary special trains are fed for several days, going and coming, at the expense of the railroads. Such a train left here at an early hour Thursday morning, carrying nearly one hundred Washington correspondents to Minneapolis. Then there are the private parlor and dining cars that have to be donated to the big guns. Take it all and all the National conventions cost the railroads many thousands of dollars. "But," he added with a wink, "it is money well spent, as it keeps them solid with the politicians and big newspapers of all political shades, which sometimes means a good deal."

The Syracuse convention acted as a damper upon the Cleveland boom in Congress, and the number of Democrats who believe that neither Hill nor Cleveland will be nominated at Chicago is daily increasing slowly. There will probably be a concentration of Democratic sentiment after the Republican nominations have been made, if one may judge from the number of those who decline to express their preference, invariably saying, when asked, "Wait until I see who the Republicans put up, then I can tell you more about it."

The Senate has adopted a joint resolution authorizing and directing the President to issue a proclamation setting aside the 12th of next October as a general holiday in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

The House is again finding it difficult to keep a quorum in town, and little or no improvement is expected until the National political conventions have been held.

Working County Roads.

Mr. Bass, from the House Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the following bill, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on another day, and ordered printed, viz:

AN ACT to enable the counties in this Commonwealth to work upon its public roads able-bodied delinquents in the payment of the county levy tax.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

§ 1. That hereafter when there shall be returned by the sheriff of any county within this Commonwealth or other officer whose duty it is to collect the county levy, in his final settlement of his accounts as collector of the county levy in said county, a list of the insolvents, and the said list shall have been allowed him as a credit on his accounts in the manner and upon the terms now provided by law, it shall be the duty of the county clerk of said county or counties to forthwith prepare, in duplicate, a list of said insolvents as returned from each magisterial district in said county, and to furnish one of said lists as aforesaid made to each of the magistrates residing in each of the said magisterial districts in said county; and thereupon the said magistrate shall take said list so furnished him by said county clerk, and shall thereupon ascertain in what road precinct in his magisterial district such able-bodied insolvents or any of them, properly belong; and shall thereupon furnish the surveyor of such road precinct with a list of such insolvents returned as aforesaid belonging therein; and thereupon it shall be the duty of such surveyor of such road precinct to appoint a day and notify said insolvents thereof, by one day's notice, either written or verbal; whereupon said delinquents shall attend upon said road under the supervision of such surveyor of said road, and shall under the conditions herein-after imposed, work out the amount of said county levy tax.

§ 2. That when any insolvents, so as aforesaid returned, are residents of an incorporated town, and not assigned to labor upon any public road in said county, then it shall be the duty of the County Judge of said county to designate upon what section of road leading into such town such insolvents shall labor as aforesaid; and he shall thereupon notify the surveyor of such section or precinct in writing of his action in that behalf, whereupon such surveyor shall notify said insolvents as provided in section first of this act; and it shall be the duty of said delinquents to attend when notified and labor upon said road, excepting those excluded by section first.

§ 3. That such insolvents as come within the provisions of section first and second of this act shall, when notified as aforesaid by said surveyor, attend at the time designated and labor upon said road, and for their labor shall receive a credit of fifty cents per day upon their said tax; and they shall continue to labor from day to day, as directed by said surveyor, until they have thus worked out the full amount of said tax; and for a failure to attend when notified, or to labor when in attendance, they shall be liable to a fine of \$2.50 for each day they shall fail to labor, said fine recoverable by warrant in the name of the Commonwealth before any justice of the peace in any county within this Commonwealth, and enforceable as other fines are by law.

§ 4. Any fines recovered under the preceding sections of this act shall be applied as it is now provided by law that fines for a failure to work upon roads shall be applied.

§ 5. That if, after having been returned as insolvent as aforesaid by the Sheriff, any person shall desire to pay his said tax, he shall have the right to do so, and

thereby be released from the provisions of this act, and the production of his tax receipt shall be evidence of this fact.

§ 6. That nothing in this act shall be construed to release any one from any road duty now imposed upon him by law.

§ 7. That any officer failing to perform his duty under the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$10 for such failure, recoverable as provided in section 8.

§ 8. It shall be the duty of the county attorney to prosecute under the provisions of this act.

§ 9. Whereas, there are many able-bodied insolvents in this State from whom there can be no county levy tax collected, and the said tax is lost to the counties; therefore an emergency exists, and is hereby declared, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

Mr. Kendall, of Kentucky, who recently succeeded to his father's seat in the House, delivered his maiden speech, which was addressed to the silver question. His honored predecessor, he said, had pledged the convention that nominated him that he would lift their banner in fire against the money changers, the money lenders, and the Shylocks of Wall street, the tariffs of the East, and the railroads of the West. In a much humbler way, but with an equally fearless and unflinching zeal, not caring what the consequences might be, he was here to redeem that pledge. It mattered not what political party had the President and Congress so long as a high protective tariff and a contraction of the currency obtained (both saddled upon the American people by the Republican party) just so long would the poor people of this country continue to complain and suffer. Either the circulating medium must be increased to meet these demands or business would be cut down to the compass of our present circulation.

In 1873 the Republican party, under the leadership of Senator Sherman, in imitation of England, secretly and clandestinely struck silver in the dark, and millions had sprung up in great numbers, and, on the other hand, the poor had mostly become paupers. The attempt made in the Senate last Wednesday by Mr. Sherman to shirk the responsibility for that direct calamity ever visited upon the American people by Congress was, in his judgment the weakest utterance in the nature of an apology that ever fell from the lips of Ohio's very able and ingenious senior Senator.

The outraged and indignant had called a halt. The public servant who permitted these protests to go unheeded did so at his own peril. One of the strongest counts in the indictment upon which the Democrats had arraigned, tried, convicted, and sentenced the force bill and billion-dollar Congress before a jury composed of their own constituents in that memorable uprising in which the Democratic banners danced in the Kansas breezes, unwhorled the politically emasculated, sarcastic Ingalls, and waved triumphantly over the three great Commonwealths that have given to the constitutional Democracy of the Union the sage Palmer, the wizard-lipped Vilas, and the diplomatic Dickinson, was the charge that they had stifled the silver bill passed by the Democratic and silver State Senators. He was unable to see the consistency of any Democrat in advocating this radical wrong and its perpetuation. If Congress ignored the people, the people might ignore Congress. He trusted that the House would pass the Bland bill or some kindred measure.

Licensing Engineers.

The question of licensing engineers is being so agitated in every state in the Union that within a short time, for the protection of human lives, it will be impossible for any one intrusted with steam to hold or secure a situation without passing a rigid examination and obtaining a license. Stephenson's Illustrated Practical Text has been published to aid engineers preparing to pass such examination, and as it embraces all the questions asked on the Boiler, Pump, Engine, Dynamo, Corlis Engine, &c., it has already met with such a demand that it is now in its fourth edition. This work, which only costs one dollar, can be obtained of the publisher, Walter G. Kraft, 70 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Job printing cheap at this office.

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER. - - - Editor.



HAZEL GREEN, KY.:

FRIDAY, : June 10, 1892.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT.

THE Cabinet's only great man is for Blaine.—*Courier Journal.*
Right you are, pard.

THE Annapolis Naval school last week turned out twenty-eight graduates, among them being Cyrus Ratford, of our own State.

WHILE President Harrison's friends seem to be deserting him, he may be consoled in the fact that Secretary Rusk and General Wannamaker endorse him and his administration.

THE wall paper manufacturers have combined with a capital of \$14,000,000, but that will in no way affect the man or woman who wishes to buy old papers at this office, as the price remains the same—25c. per 100, when we have them.

OWEN SCOTT, the Illinois Congressman, who has been championing the job printers' cause, has succeeded in getting an amendment added to the Postoffice bill providing against that department printing the names of firms on stamped envelopes.

ABOUT fifty cases of small pox are reported in Ohio and West Virginia. Pomeroy, Chester, Middleport and Gallopis are the infected places in Ohio, while Charleston, Point Pleasant, and other towns are suffering from the scourge in West Virginia.

CAPT. JOHN PALMER, of Albany N. Y. Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., has issued an order compelling the white posts of Louisiana to recognize their colored brothers and comrades, and suspended the Junior Vice Commander for refusing to recognize them.

THE Dalton gang, which held up the Santa Fe express train at Red Rock, O. T. last week, secured \$50,000 in cash from the Wells-Fargo safes. The money was being forwarded from Washington to the agent of the Sac and Fox Indians, in part payment of lands recently purchased by the Government.

ONE of the best campaign caricatures we have seen this year was that in the Lexington Press, of June 5, in which Mr. Blaine is represented as standing between President Harrison and the Minneapolis Convention, while he kindly, but firmly says: "Don't be in a hurry, Mr. Harrison." The result will show whether the advice was well founded.

SOME parts of Morgan and Magoffin counties appear to be as dangerous as the jungles of South Africa, judging from the number of "blind tigers" that are said to be found in those parts. Two men have been killed within the last two or three weeks at these "blind tigers"—one in Morgan and the other in Magoffin, and the situation is growing alarming.

ONE of the significant signs of the times is the fact that Secretary Blaine has resigned his portfolio in President Harrison's cabinet, and that the resignation has been accepted. There is also said to be a Greenland-icy-mountain-cousinhood between the ex-secretary and Mr. Harrison, and it is thought that if Blaine be not the nominee of the Minneapolis Convention, he will have put the plum out of reach of Mr. Harrison.

THE Sentinel-Democrat reached us last week after a two weeks' vacation while she was getting into her new dress, which, by the way, is a most becoming attire throughout and no last year's bonnet or ribbons appear, either. Phoinix, like she comes up out of the ashes the brighter for having been scorched, and to owner and editor alike we express the wish that never again we see the "apple of their eye" meet with misfortune.

DISPATCHES received at St. Paul, Minn., on Sunday evening stated that a great snow storm was raging west of the Missouri in South Dakota. At Deadwood snow had been falling fiercely for ten hours and lay on the ground to the

depth of ten inches. Traffic was almost suspended and the temperature had fallen below the freezing point. Nothing of the sort has ever before occurred in June in the Northwest in the history of the signal service.

THE City Council of Lexington is after the K. U. railroad with a hot poker because the road has not erected the car shops in that city, according to a contract entered into two years ago for the completion of the car shops by June 20, 1892. The city has the road where the hair is short, for it holds an indemnifying bond of \$50,000, signed by D. F. Carley and H. C. McDowell, and unless the road can speedily compromise matters there is a probability that suit will be brought on the bond.

SPEAKING of the mails reminds us that they are handled very recklessly at some place between here and Lexington, and the P. O. authorities should "look a leedle out" and see where the fault lies. On Monday evening we received five copies of the daily Lexington Press all in a heap. Now, the Press is a paper we very much enjoy, but we should like to have it in regular doses and on regular days. To take five of 'em all at one time is too much. The mail authorities at some point along the route are responsible for this carelessness and Uncle Sam should investigate and give the guilty party the g. b. However it won't be long until we have a new administration handling the mails, and then matters will be better arranged.

THE Oil regions of Pennsylvania were on Sunday visited by a disaster of fire and water that is only eclipsed in horrible details by the Johnstown flood. Swollen by a cloudburst, Oil creek flooded Titusville and swept down stream oil tanks, which ignited and set fire to the city. Over 100 people are reported to have been burned to death or drowned. Eighteen miles below the flood and burning oil struck Oil City and set fire to different portions of the place, and the fire department powerless to check the flames. Forty-six dead bodies have been recovered there. It is thought that the loss of life at Titusville and Oil City will reach 150 and may be 200. The loss of property in the two places is estimated at \$3,000,000. Corry and Meadville report great damage, and several towns where there may be loss of life and damage are cut off from communication.

BEFORE this paper reaches its thousands of readers either Mr. Blaine or Mr. Harrison will have been nominated as the standard bearer of the Republican party in the coming contest for the Presidency. No other man seems now to have the ghost of a show, but the Minneapolis Convention may have found a dark horse. Daily papers are two days old when they reach us, and we would, therefore have to delay mailing our paper and disappoint an army of readers to wait for the returns. As the Convention met on Tuesday the news could not reach us under the most favorable circumstances until Thursday night, and to wait until that hour would cause us to miss many mails notwithstanding the fact that we have recently added a fast mailing machine to our out fit. All we can do is to wait and see what the Minneapolis Convention hatches out and tell our readers about it next week. We believe it will be Blaine.

THE *Courier-Journal* of May 25 contained the following handsome notice of Congressman Joe M. Kendall: Among the members who spoke today was Representative Kendall. He made his maiden speech, and he took for his subject the free coinage of silver. He reviewed the whole question from 1792 up to 1873, when silver was demonetized, and argued that the financial standing of the United States would not be imperiled by opening the mints to the silver of the United States. His speech showed that he had made a deep research into the question, and he spoke like a man who had every confidence in what he said. Representative Wilson came over and sat by him during the delivery of his speech, and at the conclusion of it he was liberally applauded. Quite a number of the old members came and congratulated him. Representative Reed, in commenting on the speech, said: "It was a very good two-year-old fish." It is refreshing to see so young a man as Mr. Kendall know so much about the financial question, when able men have grown gray in its study, and are still densely ignorant. But by the way, Mr. Kendall, what's the matter with the financial plank of the Democratic platform adopted at Louisville Wednesday?

LOOK OUT FOR OUR



BARGAIN COUNTERS.

It Will Pay You to Read All This.



While in Cincinnati we got hold of a Stock of Goods at 50 cents on the dollar, spot cash, which we are going to give to our friends and the public while it lasts. We have made up our minds that we are going to show the people that we appreciate their splendid patronage in the past, and we are going to sell the splendid purchase we made at less than the goods can be manufactured for. All we ask of you is to give our several

BARGAIN TABLES

A look. We are going to name a few of the many big drives we will offer you:

Good Plaid Cotton, sold for \$4c., now 5c. a yard.
New Spring Style Shirting Prints, fast colors, 4c. a yard.
New Spring Style Dress Prints, fast colors, 5c. a yard.
Plaid Cheviot Suiting, former price 15c., now 6c. a yard.
Camels' Hair Suitings, formerly 20c., now 10c. a yard.
Heavy Jeans, two good colors, 10c. a yard.
Heavy Cottonade, worth 20c., now 10c. a yard.
Cedar Pencils 5c. a dozen.
Large Rubber Head Lead Pencils, 10c. a dozen.
Falcon Bank and School Pens, 5c. a dozen.
75 Needles, or three papers for 5c.
Large size Shaving Glass worth 10c. for 5c.
Extra large size Shoe Blacking 5c. a box.
Good Shoe Brush for 10c.
Good Garter Web 2 yards 5c. or 25c. a bolt.
2 Extra large boxes Lily White for 5c.
Heavy Weight Note Paper, 24 sheets or 1 quire, 5c.
50 Envelopes or 2 packages for 5c.
Five Thimbles, all sizes, for 5c.
Extra large Gilt Blank Book for 5c.
Wire Garters and Sleeve Holders 5c.
24 Shoe Laces for 5c.
7, 8 and 9-inch Covered Dress Steels 5c. a dozen.
Large 8 inch Rubber Redding Comb for 5c.
Large Horn and Rubber Fine Comb, two for 5c.
Large Double Lock Money Purse 5c.
School and Package Strap 10c.
Ladies' Hose, absolutely fast black, 5c. a pair.
Ladies' Fancy Hose, extra large, 5c. a pair.
Seamless Mixed Socks 5c. a pair.
Splendid Fancy Socks 5c. a pair.
Children's Black and Fancy Hose 5c. a pair.
Fancy Donnet Flannel Overhairs 25c. each.
Men's Fancy Web End Suspenders 10c. a pair.
28-inch Turkey Red Bandana Handkerchief for 5c.
Children's Fancy Handkerchiefs 1c. each.
Extra heavy and well made Striped Jeans Pants worth \$1.50 for \$1.00 a pair.
Extra heavy 16-rib Umbrellas for 75c. each.
Genuine Gloria Silk Umbrellas for \$1 each.
Large Fancy Border Hand Towels 10c. a pair.
Fancy Colored Window Curtains, good, 5c. a yard.
One dozen Napkins, fringed, for 25c.

And thousands of other items we could name at equally low prices. In addition to above immense bargains we will sell to every cash purchaser of \$5.00 or over, also to every person paying us \$10.00 or over in cash on notes and accounts,

6 Pounds of our Choicest Coffee for One Dollar.

We also give free to every cash purchaser of \$1.00 or more a very handsome gilt frame looking glass, or a large size picture or chromo. We have the largest

General Merchandise

Stock in the State outside of Louisville. We want your patronage and will make prices to secure it.

We will also take in exchange for merchandise or on notes and accounts all kinds of merchantable produce, live stock, saw logs and railroad cross ties.

J. T. DAY & CO.,

THE
LEADING MERCHANTS
OF EASTERN KENTUCKY.

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Manufacturing Jeweler,
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DIAMONDS,
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JEWELRY,
Solid Silver
AND
Optical Goods.

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WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
MT. STERLING, KY.

Consignments of produce and the patronage of Mountain Merchants respectfully solicited.

J. R. Sharp. Bruce Trimble. T. G. Denton.
SHARP, TRIMBLE & DENTON,
MT. STERLING, KY.

Have now a complete line of Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Gents' Furnishing Goods. We solicit an inspection of our goods, and guarantee prices satisfactory and articles as recommended.

TRADERS DEPOSIT BANK,
MT. STERLING, KY.

CAPITAL, \$200,000. | SURPLUS, \$30,000.
J. M. BIGSTAFF, President.
G. L. KIRKPATRICK, Vice President.
W. W. THOMSON, Cashier.

We respectfully solicit the business of merchants, farmers, traders and business men generally throughout Eastern Kentucky. A general banking business done. Give us a chance to send you a bank book, pay your checks, and loan you money when in need. W. W. THOMSON, Cash.

R. S. STRADER & SON,
(Successors to J. A. LAIR & CO.)
74 E. MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.

Wholesale Dealers in

Straight Kentucky Whiskies,
Wines, Brandies, &c.
FINE OLD WHISKY A SPECIALTY.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Agents for "Old Pugh, Old Pepper, Old Tarr and Old Taylor."

H. & G. FEDER,
"Cut Price House."
105 & 167 RACE STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

UNDERWEAR, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLANKETS, SUSPENDERS, and all kinds of small wares and other goods in Notion and Furnishing Goods Line.

H. & G. FEDER & CO.,
300 Church Street, New York.
Special attention to mail orders.

BEST IN QUANTITY. BEST IN QUALITY.

WORMS!
WHITE'S CREAM
VERMIFUGE
FOR 20 YEARS
Has led all Worm Remedies.
EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Prepared by S. C. LEBLANC, 100 N. 2nd St., St. Louis.

ROSE & DeBUSK,
PRACTICAL
Blacksmiths and Wagonmakers.
HAZEL GREEN, KY.

Blacksmithing of all kinds solicited and work promptly done. We make a specialty of building 2-horse wagons, and guarantee all work.
NOTICE—All who are indebted to the firm, or either of us for work, must come and settle, and cash or satisfactory terms will be demanded for all work done hereafter.
Thanking you for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same, we are, respectfully,
ROSE & DeBUSK.

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

Has a larger circulation in Wolfe, Morgan and Breathitt than all other papers in the state, and merchants in Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Lexington, Louisville and Cincinnati will find it the BEST MEDIUM through which to secure MAXIMUM TRADE.

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Advertisements inserted for less than 3 months will be 75 cents an inch for the first insertion and 25 cents an inch for each subsequent insertion.

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1 inch, 12 months \$ 7.50
2 inches, " 12.50
3 inches, " 15.00
4 inches, " 17.50
5 inches, " 20.00
6 inches, " 22.50

Liberal rates on larger advertisements made known on application.

Local notices to be interspersed among reading matter, 10 cents a line, with a discount of 25 per cent, where they run a month or more.

Obituaries, tributes of respect, etc., 3c. a line. Count six words to the line and send money with the manuscript. We will write obituaries and publish at 5 cents a line.

Marriage and death notices, not exceeding ten lines, solicited and published FREE.

25 CENTS PER COLUMN ADVERTISING PAYABLE QUARTERLY ON DEMAND.

Address SPENCER COOPER, Hazel Green, Ky.

NOTICE.

We have just overhauled our mailing list, and the date after your name shows the time you are paid up to. If you are in arrears please send your renewal at once as we need money badly and must collect all SUBSCRIPTIONS IN ADVANCE.

Call at the new HERALD building when in town, and renew your subscription.

Mrs. Oscar McNabb has our thanks for a half gallon of nice gooseberries.

Charles Swango, of Frankfort, is on a visit to relatives and friends at this place.

Joe M. Kash and Dr. John A. Taulbee, of this place, attended Quarterly court at Campton on Tuesday.

Willie Day, of Camargo, is visiting his father and mother and other relatives and friends at this place.

Mollie, the little daughter of Harmon Swango and wife, has our thanks for a paul of nice cucumber pickles.

Miss Laura McQuinn, of Breathitt county, is at the residence of Dr. J. A. Taulbee under medical treatment.

Elder Clark, of the Christian church, at Mt. Sterling, delivered a lecture at the Academy on Wednesday evening.

Floyd Day and wife and little daughter, Golden, of Clay City, are guests of Wyley May and wife, and will remain here for two or three weeks.

At a school election held in the Hazel Green district Saturday Henry F. Fierat and T. W. Pelfrey were elected trustees. The former for the long run and the latter for the short term.

Mrs. Sallie Neal, of Warrensburg, Mo., assistant teacher at Hazel Green Academy, left Thursday for her home, where she will spend the vacation. Mrs. Neal is quite a favorite with all the scholars of the school, who wish her a pleasant time.

Inadvertently we failed in last issue to chronicle the following births handed us by Dr. John Taulbee, viz: On Saturday, May 28, to the wife of J. W. Taulbee, Daysborough, a boy—died on Thursday following; to the wife of George Taulbee, on Grassy, June 1, a girl—Betie Madeline.

Wm. Tyler, who attended the annual meeting of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, on Johnson, Tuesday last, says a very large crowd was in attendance. In fact the largest that has attended the meeting for the last 18 years, since which they were inaugurated, and that the best of order prevailed throughout.

Robert Patrick, a married man about 35 years of age, who lived on the left fork of Johnson in Magoffin county, was shot and killed on Thursday last, a "blind tiger" on the Middle Fork. Two or three parties were fired the fatal shot. Patrick leaves a wife and several children. He was buried Sunday last.

John C. Wood, postmaster at Mt. Sterling and editor of the Gazette, announces that he is selling 12 cent stamps for a cent and a quarter. Over boy, but he's not out clever us. From now until Cleveland is nominated at Chicago we will give a quarter to each of our patrons, and especially new subscribers, for twelve and thirteen cents. First come, first served.

Entertainments at the Academy.

The entertainments at Hazel Green Academy this week have been of unusual interest. On Monday night the young ladies' declamatory contest was the event of the evening, and the prize was awarded to Miss Mollie James, the honor being closely contested by Miss Minnie Day and others. Seven young ladies entered this contest, and the earnestness with which they declaimed left no doubt in the minds of the large crowd present that "their lamps were trimmed and a burning" with the knowledge gained by close application and the careful instruction they have received.

The young men's declamatory contest on Tuesday evening brought out six well equipped young men to contest for the prize, and all of them proved to be orators of more than ordinary ability, but the plum was plucked by William Howard Debusk, after a hotly contested fight for the honor. The assembled throng was enthusiastic in its praises of the prowess of each contestant and admiring friends surrounded the stage with flowers as a flattering testimonial of the esteem in which each aspirant was held by them.

The speaking of both the young ladies and young men demonstrates the fact that practice makes perfect, and each of those who failed to secure the prize in the respective contests may feel sure that success will yet crown their efforts if they will only be persistent.

The entertainment on Thursday evening, judging from the program, was a grand success and afforded much pleasure to those who attended, but as we went to press before the hour of exhibition, it is impossible in this issue to give any of the details.

Prof. Cord has been untiring in his efforts to make not only the school but everything connected with it a grand success, and it should be a gratification to him that he has attained all he aimed at. The C. W. B. M. is also to be congratulated that it has such an untiring and indefatigable worker as Prof. Cord at the head of its affairs at this place.

A Big Meeting at Bethel.

Sunday last was a great day at Bethel, Wolfe county, Rev. R. Y. Smith, of Newport, with G. T. Green, Esq., from the Childrens Home at Cincinnati, were present with Rev. F. Agar and wife. Long before they arrived from Maytown, people were coming from all directions. The young people had decorated the school house on all sides with beautiful flowers, and some of the sweetest were shaped into the word "Welcome." It was soon found the house would not hold near the crowd that had come together, so Mr. Charles H. Gosney threw open the gates leading to his beautiful grove; strong men carried the seats, and soon the choir were singing sweet songs of praise. Two eloquent sermons were preached by Rev. Smith, and G. T. Green gave a short interesting description of the Childrens Home. Good order prevailed and the usual hospitality was shown to all. At the evening meeting nearly \$250 was pledged for the erection of a Congregational church. Also a sum not yet known was raised at Flat Rock for one in that district. Every one desired the dear brethren to come again, and we trust they will comply with the request. Among the visitors we noticed Rev. J. Wilson, Dr. Stamper and wife, G. Spradling, of Campton, J. Rose, of Stillwater, F. Creech and J. Tutt.

Centre College Commencement.

We acknowledge the receipt of a very elegant invitation to the graduating class at Centre College, Danville, and regret that it was beyond our power to attend. The name of our young friend and fellow citizen Henry Livingston Godsey appears in the list of graduates, and for that reason we should have had pleasure in attending. We feel that Henry is a protege of ours, so to speak, and take much pride in the honors bestowed upon him since we induced him to enter that world-famous old institution of learning. Not only has Henry held his own with his class, but he is conceded to be the best orator in any of the State colleges, and we notice in the invitation sent us that he has been further honored by election to the presidency of the graduating class, which numbers twenty bright young men. Let us hope, in this connection, that the class of 1892 may write their names as the class of 1887, which is famous in the history of this country.

The Star of the Mountains.

MR. COOPER: Enclosed you will find fifty cents in stamps, for which please send me the Star of the Mountains, the HAZEL GREEN HERALD, for six months. Respectfully yours,

HARLAN MCCLAIN.

Russell Cave, Ky., May 27, 1892.

Old Time Hospitality.

There is a difference in Kentucky hospitality and generosity according to location. In Wolfe county is published, by that prince of newspaper men, the HAZEL, and every few weeks we notice expressions of gratitude from the editor's great heart which runs about as follows:

"We are profoundly grateful for the pair of nice spring chickens left at our home, we have also been the happy recipients of onions, lettuce, potatoes and other reasonable vegetables." Time in the past, such items could be seen from papers in the bluegrass section, but they are no more. We do not write this as a bid for the delicacies from the garden and poultry pens, but to show that this kind of generosity is according to location.

In the East, as well as the West, everything is paid for, and in some parts of our grand old State the people are falling into one line of money-making, regardless of social intercourse, hospitality and generosity. In Eastern Kentucky the latter string is always out. In many places all over the State, especially in the older settlements which have been handed down to posterity, do we find the same whole soul practice, but whenever Eastern and Western people have succeeded the old time settlers, we find only the dollar in sight. Old time sociability, hospitality and old time religion having given away to the general hustle, the business stir, forgetful of God and man.—Mt. Sterling Advocate.

Our friend of the Advocate tells the whole truth in the above. As he says, time was when generosity such as we chronicle every week obtained in the bluegrass the same as it does now in this section, but the money-devil has been let loose in the land and they think now only of the dollar and their dear selves. We of the mountains may not possess the advantages of our bluegrass brethren but we would rather deny ourselves those advantages and feel that we are among friends than to live in a land where love of money absorbs many other good traits. Come up, Joe, and see us in our new office. You are almost sure to strike us when the neighbors send in something, as they do so every week, and then you can feel with us, that it is good to be here.

WOLFE COUNTY.

Campton Currency.

Dr. Stamper, i. e. Dr. J. H. Stamper, returned from Louisville one day last week, to which place he had been to the Democratic State convention and to see his son, H. H. Stamper, who is attending Kentucky School of Medicine. The doctor took in a number of lectures while there, and is delighted with the progress of his son.

Buck Smith and Morton Davis were arrested at Torrent, yesterday and Sunday, by Jailer Stamper and G. W. Drake, and brought to this place on the charge of selling spirit without a license. They waived an examining trial and gave bond to Circuit court. They were running a "blind tiger."

Jon. H. Stamper, Jr., has sold his hotel property and store, at Torrent Station, to Floyd Day, of Clay City. I am informed that Mr. Day intends to increase the stock of goods there and to make a kind of summer resort of that place. There is some very beautiful scenery there.

John Tyler and G. W. Lovelace were elected school trustees in this district on last Saturday. Porter Steele will teach our school this fall. Porter is a young man of fair teaching ability, a good scholar, and will no doubt teach a successful school.

Died, on yesterday (Sunday), the infant daughter of Grant Faulkner, of this place, aged about one year. It was buried near the Widow Byrd's, in the Calaboose. One more jewel added to the crown of the King of Glory.

County court in session today with a larger crowd than usual in attendance. Quite a number of trustees, who had been elected in the various districts in the county, had come in to take the oath of office.

A. F. Ryrd will begin a three weeks' term of school here on next Monday for the benefit of applicants for certificates to teach.

June 7. REPORTER.

Printing

Executed at this office in the highest style of the art, and at satisfactory prices. Notebooks, envelopes, sale bills, etc. Work promptly done, and nothing but the best material used. Send for estimates.

WANTED!

The Hazel Green Fair Association desires to employ a FIRST-CLASS TROTTLING HORSE TRAINER, and herewith invites correspondence on the subject. Address D. K. GODSEY, President.

Best Stationery of every description at reasonable prices at THE HERALD office.

PATTON BROS., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING DRUGGISTS, CATLETTSBURG, KY.

The Largest Drug House in the Ohio Valley. Manufacturers of 228 REMEDIES that are Sold by the Dozen. 10,000 Square Feet of Floor Room. 28 Hands Employed.

Sole proprietors of the famous NERVE KING! The only remedy that is sold on an absolute guarantee to cure all Pains and Aches, Gramps and Colds, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc. Used internally and externally. The best Liniment in the world. PRICE 25 CENTS.

For Sale by Drug Stores, and Country Stores EVERYWHERE.

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THE LION IS THE BEST PAINT MADE.

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It is not a Patent Paint but the best Paint that can be made by an experienced Practical Painter with the assistance of the latest improved and powerful machinery. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction. Will cover one-half more space than lead and oil mixed by hand. Sent, freight paid, for \$1.50 per gallon. One reliable dealer wanted in each town. Send for color cards, etc., to

Lion Paint and Color Works, LEXINGTON, KY.

GREEN, HUFFAKER & CO., WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HAZEL GREEN, KY., May 10, 1892.

To the Trade of Eastern Kentucky, Contiguous to Hazel Green:

We have this day completed arrangements with the above named firm and will handle their goods in large quantities. We especially invite an inspection by the merchants, as we are prepared to duplicate any and all prices quoted in Louisville, Cincinnati or Knoxville. Merchants can buy these goods almost at their doors and save large freight bills. We are prepared at any and all times to furnish these goods in any and every quality, size and price. All we ask is a trial. Respectfully, &c.,

J. T. DAY & CO., Hazel Green, Ky.

CHEAPER SCHOOL BOOKS.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that they have just completed arrangements with the American Book Company that will enable him to sell the school-books adopted by the State Board of Education at the following reduced rates:

McGuffey's Small Primer 35% Ray's New First Arithmetic..... 15
" Revised Primer 85% " Second Arithmetic..... 50
" First Reader 17% " Third Arithmetic..... 50
" Second Reader 17% " Key to same..... 50
" Third Reader 42% " High Arithmetic..... 85
" Fourth Reader 50% " Key to same..... 75
" Fifth Reader 75% McGuffey's 1st Eclectic Geography..... 55
" Sixth 85% " 2d Eclectic Geography..... 1.10
" Eclectic Speller..... 1.30

The above school-book publications of the American Book Company are well-known standards, and we shall at all times have a full supply on hand for sale to school officers, teachers or pupils at the prices named. Other school-books published by the American Book Company, 137 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, supplied at correspondingly low prices.

J. T. DAY & CO., Hazel Green, Ky.

—THE—WINCHESTER BANK, WINCHESTER, KY.

N. H. WITHERSPOON, President. K. D. HUNTER, Cashier.

Paid up Capital, \$200,000.00. Surplus, \$60,000.00.

This Bank solicits the accounts of merchants, farmers, traders and business men generally throughout Eastern Kentucky, and offers its customers every facility, and the most liberal terms within the limits of legitimate banking.

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R. H. BRYAN, WITH PEARSON & CLARK, J. M. ROBINSON & CO., —WHOLESALE— Grocers,

12 & 14 WEST MAIN ST., LEXINGTON, KY.

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TABLER'S PLE BUCKEYE PLE OINTMENT

CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.

A SURE AND CERTAIN CURE KNOWN FOR THE PILES AS ALL JESSEY REMEDY FOR PILES.

Prepared by RICHARDSON-TAYLOR BROS., St. Louis.

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CURES NOTHING BUT PILES.

BETWEEN THE LINES.

What can she say? The pen is poised in air,
And ink grows dry while thoughts refuse to
flow.
Along delay—and then, in mild despair,
The pen is urged to trace the words: "Dear
Friend."

And is he not her friend? The lilac hued
That bends its flowers to listen, as he said
The few but earnest words—no lover's vow—
That seemed a benediction on her head,
Still holds those blossoms, bright, unfolding
yet.

That send their perfume to kiss her fears,
And fill her heart with memories that begot
The hope of happiness in coming years.

His letter, too, full brief, is still a friend's,
The couched in terms which easily she de-
fines.
Not lover-like, but youthful friend lends
The key, and swift—she reads between the
lines.

The pen once more she urges on its way
To write the news, the very last in mind,
His note received the morning of that day.
He wrote so soon; he was so very kind.

All well at home and send their best regards,
And wish him luck in his new enterprise,
The thought of lilac's perfume she deems;
To be too bold, indeed, would be unwise.

How commonplace the language seems to her,
In glancing over it when the task is done!
It shows a lack that makes her long to dream
In sending what looks scarcely half begun.

And yet she trusts these words to him may be
More than they seem. They are but shadowy
signs.

To help a lover's searching eyes to see
The gentle hope that throbs between the
lines.

A type of all her simple, sweet young life,
Is this girl's letter with its sweet designs;
It tells so word of love or passion's strife—
The power of it lies between the lines.

—Margaret Price, in Once a Week.



SARAH DOUDNEY.

CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

A fortnight elapsed slowly by, and Michael neither wrote nor came. Olive began to fear that he was ill, and would have written a line of inquiry if he had parted less coldly. The suspense was almost insupportable, but she did not want to look like a victim, and she went and came as usual, dressed as prettily as ever, and wore her mask of cheerfulness with unflinching bravery. Her sweetness and courage went straight to the hearts of the Wakes. Mrs. Wake was so stirred that she was lifted quite out of her melancholy little self, and astonished her husband by displaying unwonted tact and wisdom.

Sunday afternoon came round again, and the three were sitting in their parlor upstairs, with doors and windows wide open, trying to pretend that they were not expecting anyone. Olive had got a large volume propped up on the table before her, and turned its pages although she could not read a line. Suddenly the house bell rang loudly, as if it had been pulled by an impatient hand; and the sound drove all the color out of Olive's face. Mrs. Wake was off the sofa with a bound.

"I will go and see who it is," she said, and was gone in an instant.

Samuel and Olive sat in silence; they could hear each other breathe. Heavy steps were coming quickly upstairs, and drawing Mrs. Wake's light tread. A man's figure appeared in the door-



SAD NEWS.

way, and the girl started up, trembling, and went towards him; but it was not Michael Chase. It was Aaron who stood before her, looking so pale and wild that she gave a cry of fear.

"You have brought bad news!" she pointed out. "Is Michael ill or dead?"

"What has happened to him?"

"He is neither ill nor dead," Aaron answered.

And then she sank back into her seat with a long, sobbing sigh, and covered her face with her hands.

Samuel Wake went up to his niece, and drew her head gently down upon his broad shoulder.

"Speak out, Fenlake," he said, holding the trembling girl closely. "Olive will be well cared for, no matter what may come. Don't be afraid, man: she has a brave heart, and it will be best to know the worst at once."

"The worst is this: Michael has proved himself to be a second-rate black scoundrel," said Aaron, fiercely. "I brought the tidings myself, because I knew that Olive would sooner hear them from me

than from a stranger. Michael Chase has offered himself to Miss Batterbury, and she has accepted him."

Olive's head did not stir from its resting place, nor did she speak one word. It was Samuel who asked sternly if Aaron could prove that he had spoken truth.

"If there had been the least doubt," Aaron answered, "I should not be here now. It was Mr. Edward Batterbury himself who told me of the engagement. Michael has got me turned away from the works, and yesterday I was loathing about, trying to find something to do, when Mr. Edward met me. He stopped and said a few civil words, and promised to do what he could for me. And then he said that there would be a wedding soon, and that I must come to the dinner that he should provide for the



SHE PUT THE LETTER BACK.

workmen. I asked if it was his wedding that was coming off. And he said: 'No, Fenlake, it will be my sister's wedding, and she will marry Michael Chase. You know what a clever fellow he has proved himself to be, and we all think a great deal of him.'"

There was dead silence for a moment. Then Olive lifted her colorless face and looked mournfully at Fenlake.

"I know it is all true," she said, in a clear, sad voice; "the spoke of Miss Batterbury. Sometimes I have felt that this was coming. You were right about him, Aaron; he has used us both badly—badly. But we will let him go his way."

She looked from Aaron to Uncle Wake, tried to smile, then put her hand up to her forehead and went quickly away. The three who remained in the room. Only Samuel asked Fenlake whether he could tell them anything about Miss Batterbury.

"Nothing," Aaron replied, "except that she must be a good deal older than the rascal she is going to marry. I have heard that Mr. Edward is several years younger than his sister."

When Aaron was gone Mrs. Wake cried quietly for five seconds, and then went to listen at Olive's door. No sound was heard and she returned to her husband in sore distress. But he soothed her, and said that they must wait patiently until the girl came of her own accord and sought their comfort. And she did come, sooner than they had thought to see her, and sat down in her old place by Uncle Wake's side.

"Uncle," she said, softly, "if you see a letter addressed to me in Michael's handwriting, will you promise to open it? I want you to read it before I do, and stand by me when I read it. I feel too weak to suffer any more alone."

Not many days afterwards a letter did come, and Samuel tore it open with a muttered word of disgust. It was not a long letter, nor did Michael appear to think that Olive would suffer through his faithlessness. He told her that he had felt that there was a want of union between them, and added that he could not live happily with a woman who did not fully appreciate the efforts he had made, and the success that he had won. And then he finished with the usual wishes for her future happiness, and that was all.

Olive read the letter, standing by Uncle Wake's side, held fast by his kind arm. She put it back into his hand and said that she did not wish to see it again.

"And now I must face my life," said the girl to herself.

But this facing a life that was so utterly changed was no easy task. If you who read these pages have ever tried to go on like this after the approach of a great hope, you will know how hard it was.

CHAPTER XI.

DAY after day went by, and Olive fought with all her might against that indifference to all outward things which is the habit of a sick soul. Day after day a voice within was always repeating the dreary-like words: "You do not care for anything, and you never will care any more."

Uncle Wake proposed a holiday in the country; his wife had some relations living in a Surrey village, and Olive went to stay with them for a few days. They were kind, the air was sweet, the flowers and fields were beautiful as of old, but comfort did not come to the sorely-tried heart. The voice of peace did not speak to her here; she could hear only the echoes of the past and the pain of the touch of the banished hand. "It did not gladden her now to stand looking over the stiles down the long meadows; there was no hope in the sunbeams, no

promise in the whisper of the grass. Michael, the traitor, did not dwell in her mind; he was banished by the memory of Michael the young man. She thought of him, but only in reason, as the hero she had first believed him to be, and mourned for the ideal that she had loved so long.

It was a relief to go back to the life in London, to take up her work just where she had laid it down. At home she was very quiet, grateful for all the kindness that strove to deaden the constant heartache; but those who watched could see plainly that her soul refused comfort, and knew that the healing hour had not yet come.

October was gliding away; but it was a gentle, sunny October, and autumn faded slowly. And at last there came a Sunday morning, so balmy and soft that it seemed to have wandered back from the bygone summer. Olive went out alone that morning, and as ever with a vague desire to get a sight of something green to rest the eyes; and she walked on, scarcely caring whither.

The steeple of St. Mary le Strand rose up into the blue haze of the beautiful day, and the green of the grass was bright with tranquil sunshine. All at once it occurred to Olive that she would go to the Thames embankment and look at the river; it would be pleasant walking there in these busy ways. And with this thought in her head, she turned suddenly into a street on her right hand—a narrow, stony little street which she had never entered before.

She was still so much of a rustic that most of the nooks and byways of the Strand were unknown to her; and it was with a sense of surprise that she found herself at the open gates of a sumptuous churchyard, where the graves were gray tombstones shaded by plane-trees; the dark gray tower of the ancient church was touched with the quiet light of the autumn morning; yellow leaves fell here and there; a ground-squirrel dropped its nut-brown over the soft turf. What a resting place was this for tired eyes, weary of watching the ceaseless come and go of London crowds! Olive stood spell-bound at the gate until her sight grew dim with tears.

She was not thinking of either as she stood there. She thought of the many homeless wanderers who had passed on this very spot, hardly able to bear the throng of images that started up around that peaceful sanctuary. Gray walls and fresh grass and trees, they make the background of memory's holiest pictures. The long branches of happy days went trooping along those quiet paths and vanished within the gloom of the low-browed door; fathers and mothers who had gone to rest long ago in God's acre; little children who had grown up to be careworn men and women; boys and girls who had loved each other once with the fresh, unworried love of youth—these were the long shadows that passed through the green old churchyard every day.

The sorrows of a human heart are the sorrows of all; the longings of one human soul after its lost paradise are the longings of all, and it is through these common sorrows and common longings that the lost sheep are brought back to the fold and the wandering spirits are drawn softly home to God.

Ideas came to her very slowly that day, and she had lingered for some minutes by the gate before she realized that this little gray church with the quaint low belfry was the Savoy Chapel Royal. In that old churchyard, and on the ground now occupied by all the neighboring buildings, the famous Savoy palace had stood once; but Olive was in no mood just then to recall historical associations. It was enough for her to feel that she had suddenly lighted on a nook that was completely out of the world, and "not one man in five hundred who jostle along in the noisy Strand ever dreams of its existence."

The restful influence of the place drew her within the open gate and along the tree-shadowed path to the chapel door. She went timidly down the flight of steps, led to the entrance, hearing the sweet thunder of the organ, and wondering whether she might gain admission; but when the threshold was crossed her last doubt died away. No disconsolate widow with a white cap and a short temper conducted the worshippers to their seats—a pleasant-faced young vergar in a black gown found places for all who waited there. And what was no longer a task, for the little chapel, even at this unfashionable time of year, was full to overflowing.

When Olive ventured to raise her eyes, she received a vivid impression of rich yet delicate color; the red of the Lancaster burned in the emblazoned panes of the chancel window; all the lights that found their way into the chapel were distinct and rainbow dyes. But this chapel was not a church, like any of the great churches that she had seen in London—it was, in fact, "a single, rectangular chamber," full of glowing shadows and warm living sunlight; no mighty arches rose overhead and were lost in mist, no massive pillars stood out solemnly from the gloom. Here was a cheerful sanctuary, unassuming, intimate, reverent, but not mysterious—a House, beautiful where every tired pilgrim might find some softening glow of love and prayer.

The young girl, worn with perpetual heartache, seemed at last to breathe an atmosphere of repose. The old familiar words of the Liturgy, uttered in a calm voice, fell upon her soul like drops of

dew, and the music of the hymns, full of solemn appeal and sublime content, lifted her out of the iron cage of her sorrow.

When she looked up to the clergyman who stood in the pulpit, and heard that calm voice speaking the text, she did not know that he had been ministering here for more than a quarter of a century. She did not know that the words spoken in this little chapel had gone out into the world and were treasured up in the minds of thoughtful men and women; she only knew that the preacher seemed to her "unknown and yet well known;" already she had fallen under the magnetic spell of his strong personal influence; the voice, so distinct and intensely penetrating in its quietness, found its way through all the clouds and shadows that had gathered around her inner life.

"Ye shall leave me alone; and yet I am not alone, because the Father is with me," St. John xvi. 32.

The loneliness of Jesus Christ in His life, in His sufferings and in His death, is a pattern and a prophecy of the solitude which is touchingly characteristic of all true life. Eugene Bersier, the eloquent preacher in Paris, rightly says that there are two kinds of solitude, an outward and an inward, a visible and an invisible. When we are not seen, nor heard, nor touched by anyone, we are that we are alone. But it is not always a complete isolation. The fisherman does not feel alone on the ocean, though he sees only the silent stars in the firmament and hears only the sound of the moaning wind and the rolling waves. He is thinking of his wife and children, who are on shore awaiting his safe return. For then he is working, their love fills his heart; he never feels alone.

The watching soldier on his lonely picket does not feel quite solitary, for he knows that the honor of his country's flag is in his care. The woman in her garret, handling her diligent needle during the long hours of a winter's evening, does not feel lonely, for she knows that before daybreak she will have earned her way for her children the next day's bread. The lighthouse keeper in the middle of the ocean does not feel alone, for he knows that by his vigilance the light will be kept brightly alight, warn off thousands of ships from danger and minister to the security of myriads of lives. Those who love and are loved are never alone. These are all visible solitudes. There are also inward solitudes. A crowd of people may surround you, yet whose contact makes no sympathetic chord to vibrate in our hearts. Their hands may press ours, but that indifferent clasp touches nothing within our spirits. There are voices and faces which do not charm us even though they touchsafe us conventional words and smiles of courtesy. Faces may only be as a gallery of pictures, and voices only as the clash of many sounds. There is an important sense in which this inward solitude to be specially felt in the crowded life of a great city. When William Wordsworth said, "Loneliness was attended that people lived close to each other and



AT THE CHAPEL DOOR.

so rarely knew the names of their neighbors. Charles Dickens said that loneliness was as possible in the streets of a great city as in the desert of Arabia. The Latin has a proverb, "Magna civitas, magna solitudo" (a great city, a great solitude). Hence, even when we live in a busy hive of workers and sufferers are not denied the power to find and foster a solitude. I do not know a more pathetic reflection than this, that we all live, even as we must surely all be lonely, and requisite solitude. The experience of ages has never falsified the word spoken nearly three thousand years ago: "The heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger doth not intermeddle with its joy" (Proverbs xv. 10). A great saint once said that there is a sense in which we must serve two masters, for we all live two lives, an outward and an inward, an open and a secret, a social and a solitary, a human and a divine, a temporal and an eternal. Happy and blest are those who so live in these two worlds as to make the most of both.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Stencilery.
A job in any line a stencil is a good thing. Size none can sell it is a good thing. Until it has been used, it is a good thing. Harper's Bazar.

If They Only Were.
The long delayed money.
Would seem less daily rare.
If men were only half as good.
As their secretaries think they are.

—St. Y. Terrell.

HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

—Parsley is entirely effectual in removing the odor of onions after a meal. The green sprigs should be eaten as a salad, with the onions or with the potatoes, not left to be taken after dinner or supper.

—The best method to prevent light hair from turning dark is to wash the hair, not the scalp, lest the roots be injured, with warm water which contains a teaspoonful of borax to every quart of warm water. This should be done every day.—N. Y. World.

—Sardine Sandwich: Remove the skin of half a dozen sardines, split and take out the bones. Spread stale pieces of bread very thinly with butter, place on each two halves of the fish, squeeze a little lemon juice over them, add a crisp leaf of lettuce to each, and put a slice of buttered bread on top.—Boston Budget.

—Custard Sauce for Potatoes: Heat a pint of thin cream or rich milk, add salt, boiling add a half teaspoonful of salt, and a tablespoonful of flour (which has been browned in the oven until of a golden brown color) rubbed to a smooth paste with a little cold milk. Cook rapidly until thickened, then more slowly for five or ten minutes. Serve hot.—Good House.

—A sponge large enough to expand and fill the chimney after having been squeezed in, is the best thing with which to clean a lamp chimney. Tie the sponge to a slender stick, and after once being put in, it need not be taken out. The chimney is thoroughly washed with soap and rinsed with fresh water can be constantly poured through the chimney.

—Whipped Cream Sauce: For any pudding, take one teaspoonful of sweet cream, whisked, three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Have the cream previously set on the ice to get chilled; whip the cream then, and return to a cool place. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, add the sugar, then the cream, and beat all together. This is very nice for fruit puddings or to serve with cake.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Most herbs that are grown in water are of use the next season for flowering. The process of rooting them in water seems to have destroyed their vitality. We presume the Chinese follow this rule, and that it has been copied by the process of flowering cuttings. It will not do harm, however, to treat it with care when it is put away and try it another year. Let the roots dry up around it gradually, pouring out a little if necessary, until the leaves have all dropped off, pack it away in sand.—N. Y. Tribune.

—Good Gravy: Unless it be dish-gravy, many people associate the name with a gross, dark humor of some sort, which is to be avoided like poison by all who value a good digestion. When made properly it should be entirely free from taste of fat and is a savory addition to most meats, and other meats that are naturally unwholesome. It should be made as follows: After roasting beef, etc., pour the fat from the pan, all but a tablespoonful, which should be browned in the butter. Add a half cup of a wooden spoon two or three tablespoonfuls of flour, then stir in gradually a pint of broth or stock, add pepper and salt to taste, let all come to a boil, strain and it is ready for use. Chopped mushrooms, etc., may be added to taste.—N. Y. World.

FASHIONS IN JEWELRY.

Beautiful Things That Are Now Much in Demand.

Ladies' vest chains are designed for the new fashions.

A tiny gold yacht on a sea of olive waves is a new device.

Padlock and bow brooches are always in demand for gifts of significance.

Buckles enamelled similar to bow knots, in imitation of ribbons, have been introduced.

Clear cutters for men of lustrous tastes are of gold, platinum, and set with precious stones.

Ear wires are of gold, and intended to hold earrings where the ears have not been pierced.

Slender rings with open heart-shaped forms in small stones and diamond knots are new designs in rings.

Black onyx hat-pins, round and pear shaped, polished and unpolished, are provided for the different stages of mourning.

Sapphires round and oblong are seen in plain gold rimmed settings of dead gold. It is a classic, old fashion and very distinguished.

In very formal society black enamel bangles are worn as complimentary mourning. Black enamelled flowers are sometimes worn on the wrist.

Gentlemen's vest-buttons come in sets of four, colored, chased, enamelled and set with precious stones. Those made to order have the crest or monogram.

Metal bangles enamelled to simulate black watered ribbon are worn in mourning. They are fastened on top by a bow knot. Fillets of jet and old black are also worn.

Fob chains of onyx, unpolished and polished, are worn in mourning. Small sectional chains of onyx connected by gold links are very pretty, but are not worn in first mourning.

Tiaras have become almost common during the season. The Mary Stuart cut in gold network with pearls and diamonds is one model. An interesting tiara was made of large clouded pearls, accounting forms described in small diamonds.—Jewellers' Circular.

SELECTING A CANDIDATE.

A question for All Democrats, North and South.

The great preponderance of democratic votes is at the north, a feature of the electoral vote lost to sight, because the electoral votes of the democratic party come in the main from the other section. It is well at this time to elaborate this point. The vote cast for Cleveland in 1888 aggregated 5,538,000. Of this the southern states cast 1,924,244. There are in round numbers a million and a half more democrats in the north than in the south. Their distribution by states, those not voting in this included, is as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| California | 117,529 | New Jersey | 151,408 |
| Colorado | 37,267 | New York | 625,375 |
| Connecticut | 27,476 | Ohio | 264,435 |
| Illinois | 248,271 | Oregon | 20,702 |
| Iowa | 291,041 | Pennsylvania | 160,002 |
| Indiana | 179,872 | Rhode Island | 47,830 |
| Kansas | 65,617 | Vermont | 16,788 |
| Massachusetts | 110,850 | Montana | 15,411 |
| Michigan | 274,401 | Delaware | 17,945 |
| Minnesota | 194,380 | Idaho | 7,948 |
| Missouri | 284,844 | Nebraska | 100,000 |
| Nevada | 6,330 | Washington | 24,732 |
| Northern | 5,538,000 | South | 1,924,244 |

The aggregate of votes in the November election will probably not fall short of 10,000,000. Elections are held in such a manner that northern democrats are increasing in number much faster than in the south. It is necessary to bear these figures in mind when democratic papers are circulating that the result of the election cannot give their electoral vote to the democratic candidate in any case, "ought not think of endeavoring to influence the choice of the nominee at Chicago. What would be the result of the acceptance of such advice? Once again at the table, and it will be found that if the states which gave their electoral votes to the democratic candidate in 1888 were alone to select a candidate, that a mere majority of a mere minority, a majority of the southern states plus Connecticut and New Jersey, the only two northern states that were not democratic in 1888, would be the nominee. The suggestion is preposterous. If we broaden the field and regard certain northern states as potentially democratic and therefore entitled to come in with the south, New Jersey and Connecticut to determine a nomination, we will, of course, include New York, because, while not certainly a democratic state, it has been democratic in five out of six presidential elections in the last century; but we would naturally go farther. Pennsylvania has a democratic governor. So has Massachusetts. Indiana has returned to the democratic party. Illinois was carried in 1890 by the democracy. Certain congressional districts in Michigan will assuredly return electors for a democratic nominee. A democratic nominee. Iowa has a democratic governor. Wisconsin has a democratic governor. Kansas, though hardly democratic, may not be set down as certain. There are, therefore, the possibilities of Minnesota. At least of the Dakotas may be ranked as a potential democratic state. In this case the field of contest is almost everywhere. This being "true everywhere" is as assuredly entitled to participate in the selection of a democratic candidate for the presidency as these states which have hitherto given electoral votes for such a candidate. Indeed, it is impossible to take seriously the suggestion that in the selection of a leader 3,500,000 democrats of the north should be silent, while less than 2,000,000 democrats of the south should be all-potent. It will be wise if there shall be no instructions from any state for anybody. There is no reason why democrats should be bound hand and foot at a convention which more than any called within the recollection of the present generation has a delicate and a difficult task before it. There may be instructions of preference from one state and another, but positive instructions would be the height of an wisdom in what ought to be a deliberative assembly. Illinois, for instance, is potentially a democratic state, though, unlike Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Iowa, it has no democratic governor. Whether Illinois shall or shall not vote in November for a democrat it ought to have a strong voice in the shaping of the ballot of the convention and in the determination of the outcome, but if Illinois is tied hand and foot, delivered at the hands of a unit vote only, and that to persist in the endeavor to nominate an inhabitant of the state willfully, its influence at a crisis may be utterly lost. The situation demands the best judgment of all democracy, North and South, to absolutely democratic states as in absolutely certain republican states. We want no sectionalism in the Chicago convention, a sectionalism drawn upon the lines of the political complexion of the electoral colleges. Let the representatives of all the democracy get together in a spirit of devotion to the great interests they are expected to further, and letally disregard personal and sectional feelings address themselves to the task of providing a competent and successful leader in this presidential year.—Chicago Herald.

Commissioner Raun has for months been engaged in a conspiracy to trap Congressman Cooper, who has been active in having the management of the bureau investigated.

The organs of the administration have also been zealous in aiding the counter attack on Mr. Cooper. When Hersey was found to have been carrying on a profitable business in expeditions to the interior, they at once assumed that Mr. Cooper was his partner, and commented with ghoulish glee on his being hoisted with his own petard, and on his having thrown a boomerang. They were extremely anxious to divert attention from the real matter of investigation, which was the management of the pension bureau, to the merits or demerits of congressmen who were not under investigation.

Later developments have shown that the mirth of the organs was premature. Evidence has been introduced to show not only that Mr. Cooper was not aware that Hersey was abusing his confidence, but also that Raun knew it months ago, and instead of putting a stop to it made the discovery the basis of efforts to entrap Mr. Cooper. These efforts were made with the aid of Hersey, and Mr. Raun appears as a hatched conspirator. Even republican members of the committee have felt obliged to say that they believe Mr. Cooper guilty of no crime, and that no man could desire to see the investigation diverted from the purpose for which it was begun.

The evidence so far taken abundantly shows that the pension office is full of men who are chiefly intent upon promoting their own interests, and that officials prey not only upon the public but upon subordinates and others.

"Borrowing" money appears to be a favorite species of dissipation in this bureau. The commissioner borrows large sums from George E. Lemon, on the pledge of stock of doubtful value, or perhaps of no value, and it somehow happens that nine out of ten of the cases expeditied under a special order are Lemon's. Employees loan money to their subordinates and are promoted. Other employees report abuses that come under the observation, and are discharged. Reporting any abuse is treated as an attack on the commissioner, and the latter boldly says he will discharge any employee that attacks him. To round up this comfortable system of running the office as a private snip, every discharged employee is denounced as unworthy of credit, because he has been discharged. In this way the pension bureau is to be made proof against investigation altogether.

It is to be regretted, however, that the investigation of pension abuses has been so long delayed. This is due to the fact that the management of the office is bad, but if it were made better the relief of the country would be comparatively small. The opinion prevails among sensible citizens that a large percentage of the pensions paid go to the undeserving. Fraud and favoritism have contributed to swell the rolls beyond all reason, and the pension burden will go on increasing. There is a need of a general revision of the rolls for the purpose of eliminating fraudulent pensioners, but the task is probably too great to be attempted at present with reasonable chances of success. So long as many congressmen feel to make even a suggestion looking to the correction of pension abuses, the agents and the commissioners are pretty likely to find their own way.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

—Democrats of Kansas in numbers sufficient to dictate a resolution are in favor of nominating Mr. Cleveland for president in June.—Chicago Post.

—It is really a pity that Mr. Harrison did not find out the exceeding sinfulness of his behavior in promoting Judge Woods for keeping Dudley out of jail.—St. Louis Republic.

—Among those who fear that Grover Cleveland cannot carry New York, there are not any members of the republican party of that state. They are all apprehensive that he can, and they believe that he will.—Brooklyn Eagle.

—Because short crops abroad made a market for an increased amount of American breadstuffs the protection organs "point with pride" to the fact that the McKinley bill has not suppressed exports. No one supposed it would, when the old world is hungry; but it eats up in taxes the greater part of the small profits of the American farmers' crops.—N. Y. World.

—In the late debate for the democratic party—no more mystery than there is about a stone pier. When you are ten miles off shore, sailing in a thick fog, you don't see the pier. When you get closer in and the fog lifts, you see the pier. If you have kept your course straight by the compass. There is all the difference in the world in seeing a pier and not seeing a pier, but the difference is not in the pier, nor in the fog, but in the way you were whether you saw it or whether you did not.—Puck.

SEEKING TO DEVE.

When an accused person adopts the advice of the old lawyer "to abate the plaintiff's attorney," one is apt to suspect that the condition exists to which the advice is applicable, namely, that both the accused and the evidence are against the defendant. The present investigation has conclusively shown that

8100 REWARD 8100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one powerful disease that science has been able to cure, and that is the disease of the heart. Dr. J. C. H. is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Sent for free of cost.

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The worst trouble anybody has are those that never happen.—Ran's Horn.

STEAM'S UP! The Mornings Cast Off.

Majestically the great ocean greyhound leaves the dock and steams down the river outward bound. But free you, my dear sir, prepared for the sea sickness almost always incident to a trans-Atlantic trip, with the reliable steamer, the Morning's Cast Off, it is not to be feared. It is not to be feared that you will travel by sea or land, emigrants, tourists, commercial travelers, mariners. It completely removes nausea, dizziness, colds, rheumatic twinges and inactivity of the kidneys.

It may have been said that coasting as an amusement has its drawbacks.

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Will be pleased to learn that a collection of the finest scenic views in Wisconsin and Minnesota may be obtained, free of postage, by the sending of an address and effecting remittance to the publishers, Geo. H. Bennett, General Passenger Agent, C. & N. E. Ry. Chicago, Ill. As the supply is limited, early application should be made.

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There is a 3 inch display advertisement in this paper, the first such which has no two words alike except one word. The same is true of each new one appearing each week. From The Dr. J. C. H. Medicine Co., this house issues a "Green" on everything they make and publish. Look for it, and from the name of the word, and they will return your book, beautiful lithographs or samples.

The motto of business men is "push." It is also that of business men's wives.

Dr. T. J. WILLIAMS, EDITOR, ILL. says: The bottle of Bradstreet's you sent me was given three ladies who were suffering from headache. They said the effect was instantaneous and very satisfactory. 50c.

"There is a good deal of Gospel in the right kind of a headache."—Chicago Herald.

BRECKEN'S PILLS quickly cure sick headache, weak stomach, impaired digestion, constipation, indigestion, etc.

Look wants for a train pluck builds a railroad.

For a Case of Sore Throat the best medicine is Hale's Hoarse and Sore Throat and Cough Syrup. It is sold by all druggists.

The politician who claims for "free interference" of opinion should attend a sewing box.—Columbian Post.

It is hardly strange to find about the antiquity of gloves, when everyone knows they are only gloves.

ASTRONOMERS have failed to direct attention to the fact that the moon is not a body, but a shadow.—Binghamton Leader.

Guest—"Is your mistress at home?" Servant—"No, ma'am. She has a headache to-day, but she will be in to-morrow."—Laffa to Enquirer.

"Do you believe that marriage is a failure?" "No, but my husband does."—Brooklyn Life.

The most wonderful thing about a shadow is that it never gets between the boxes.—Texas Sittings.

A MAN'S hand and his fist are identical, yet it makes considerable difference which is shaken.

It is a mighty hard thing to love and expect a woman who knows you through and through.—Lock in Transpire.

When you see a man in a brown study you may know that his goose is cooked.—Dallas News.

A GREY old age is all right. It is the green young age that is dangerous.—Galveston News.

It is much better for a man to be in high good luck than to have a high opinion of himself.—Lough County.

AMBIGUOUS—"Excuse me, madam, I am afraid I am very late." "Oh, my dear Mr. Van L. Ford, you are never too late."—Frisco Herald.

A LONELY journal recently awarded a prize to the man who defined wit to be the power to say what everybody else was about to say if he had only thought of it.

SYRUP OF FIGS



Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of the kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver.—Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It cures dyspepsia.

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DO NOT BE DECEIVED BY THE NAME OF THE POLISH. The Pears' Stove Polish is the only one that can be used in any place. It is the only one that can be used in any place. It is the only one that can be used in any place.

WILD CHERRY BITTERS

RELIEVES ALL Stomach Distress. REMOVES Nausea, Sense of Fullness, CONSTIPATION, PAIN. REVIVES FAILING ENERGY. RESTORES Normal Circulation, and WAKES TO TON TIPS.

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Persons afflicted with a good health are often troubled with "vertigo" in the head, as if they were in a boat. It is a result from a damaged state of the digestive organs and constipation. This unpleasant and often dangerous affliction will be cured by

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which relieve the congested liver and remove the cause through the bowels. 25c. Office, 50 Park Place, N. Y.

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of trouble—the woman who washes without Pearline. Her work is never done, and it's never done well. With Pearline she can do twice as much, and have it done better. There is little work, less wear, never the least harm. Try Pearline, and see it dirt go for Pearline.

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Faddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is new, and it's better. It's the only one that can be used in any place. It is the only one that can be used in any place. It is the only one that can be used in any place.

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THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

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When an accused person adopts the advice of the old lawyer "to abate the plaintiff's attorney," one is apt to suspect that the condition exists to which the advice is applicable, namely, that both the accused and the evidence are against the defendant. The present investigation has conclusively shown that

